10/764,375

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NEWS	1		Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS	2		"Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
NEWS	3	May 12	EXTEND option available in structure searching
NEWS	4	May 12	Polymer links for the POLYLINK command completed in REGISTRY
NEWS	5	May 27	New UPM (Update Code Maximum) field for more efficient patent SDIs in CAplus
NEWS	6	May 27	CAplus super roles and document types searchable in REGISTRY
NEWS	7	Jun 28	Additional enzyme-catalyzed reactions added to CASREACT
NEWS	8	Jun 28	ANTE, AQUALINE, BIOENG, CIVILENG, ENVIROENG, MECHENG, and WATER from CSA now available on STN(R)
NEWS	9	Jul 12	BEILSTEIN enhanced with new display and select options, resulting in a closer connection to BABS
NEWS	10	Jul 30	BEILSTEIN on STN workshop to be held August 24 in conjunction with the 228th ACS National Meeting
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NEWS	16	AUG 27	BIOCOMMERCE: Changes and enhancements to content coverage
NEWS	17	AUG 27	BIOTECHABS/BIOTECHDS: Two new display fields added for legal status data from INPADOC
NEWS	18	SEP 01	INPADOC: New family current-awareness alert (SDI) available
NEWS	19	SEP 01	New pricing for the Save Answers for SciFinder Wizard within STN Express with Discover!
NEWS	20	SEP 01	New display format, HITSTR, available in WPIDS/WPINDEX/WPIX
NEWS	21	SEP 14	STN Patent Forum to be held October 13, 2004, in Iselin, NJ

NEWS EXPRESS	JULY 30 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V7.01, CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP), AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 11 AUGUST 2004
NEWS HOURS	STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
NEWS INTER	General Internet Information
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NEWS PHONE	Direct Dial and Telecommunication Network Access to STN
NEWS WWW	CAS World Wide Web Site (general information)

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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:26:11 ON 15 SEP 2004

=> file reg

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.21	0.21

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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 14 SEP 2004 HIGHEST RN 744786-72-9
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 14 SEP 2004 HIGHEST RN 744786-72-9

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http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/registryss.html

=> s ?azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?AZABICYCLO' FOR FILE 'REGISTRY'
304092 AZABICYCLO
23178 3.1.0
345895 HEXANE
L1 4504 ?AZABICYCLO[3.1.0]HEXANE
(?AZABICYCLO(W)3.1.0(W)HEXANE)
Left truncation is not valid in the specified search field in the specified file. The term has been searched without left truncation. Examples: '?TERPEN?' would be searched as 'TERPEN?' and '?FLAVONOID' would be searched as 'FLAVONOID.'

If you are searching in a field that uses implied proximity, and you used a truncation symbol after a punctuation mark, the system may interpret the truncation symbol as being at the beginning of a term. Implied proximity is used in search fields indexed as single words, for example, the Basic Index.

=> d scan

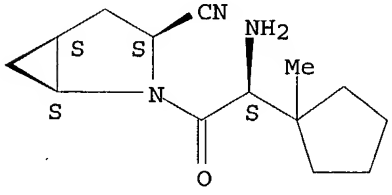
L1 4504 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

10/764,375

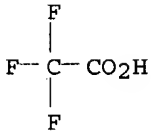
IN **2-Azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane-3-carbonitrile, 2-[(2S)-amino(1-methylcyclopentyl)acetyl]-, (1S,3S,5S)-, mono(trifluoroacetate) (9CI)**
MF C14 H21 N3 O . C2 H F3 O2

CM 1

Absolute stereochemistry.



CM 2



HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):0

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=> s l1 and (process or make or made or prepar? or synthesi? or method)
             60 PROCESS
              7 PROCESSES
             67 PROCESS
                (PROCESS OR PROCESSES)
              5 MAKE
             18 MADE
            212 PREPAR?
           1199 SYNTHESI?
              5 METHOD
L2            0 L1 AND (PROCESS OR MAKE OR MADE OR PREPAR? OR SYNTHESI? OR METHO
                D)

=> file caplus
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                      43.65      43.86

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FILE COVERS 1907 - 15 Sep 2004 VOL 141 ISS 12
FILE LAST UPDATED: 14 Sep 2004 (20040914/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

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       1976238 PROCESS
       1314395 PROCESSES
       2939627 PROCESS
                 (PROCESS OR PROCESSES)
        195163 MAKE
        150225 MAKES
        335955 MAKE
                 (MAKE OR MAKES)
       1111009 MADE
            24 MADES
       1111029 MADE
                 (MADE OR MADES)
       1490391 PREPAR?
        111541 PREP
          1959 PREPS
        113305 PREP
                 (PREP OR PREPS)
       1883214 PREPD
            21 PREPDS
       1883229 PREPD
                 (PREPD OR PREPDS)
         98461 PREPG
            12 PREPGS
         98472 PREPG
                 (PREPG OR PREPGS)
       2503778 PREPN
        196306 PREPNS
       2652647 PREPN
                 (PREPN OR PREPNS)
       4390566 PREPAR?
                 (PREPAR? OR PREP OR PREPD OR PREPG OR PREPN)
       1362176 SYNTHESI?
       2668169 METHOD
       1125348 METHODS
       3476505 METHOD
                 (METHOD OR METHODS)
L3        1830 L1 AND (PROCESS OR MAKE OR MADE OR PREPAR? OR SYNTHESI? OR METHO
               D)

=> s l3 and organic eluent or organic solvent
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          3522 ORGANICS
        321907 ORGANIC
                 (ORGANIC OR ORGANICS)
        876323 ORG
         13437 ORGS
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         881092 ORG
                  (ORG OR ORGS)
         971308 ORGANIC
                  (ORGANIC OR ORG)
          15766 ELUENT
           4147 ELUENTS
          18311 ELUENT
                  (ELUENT OR ELUENTS)
            114 ORGANIC ELUENT
                  (ORGANIC(W)ELUENT)
         319612 ORGANIC
           3522 ORGANICS
         321907 ORGANIC
                  (ORGANIC OR ORGANICS)
         876323 ORG
          13437 ORGS
         881092 ORG
                  (ORG OR ORGS)
         971308 ORGANIC
                  (ORGANIC OR ORG)
         610172 SOLVENT
         303031 SOLVENTS
         768502 SOLVENT
                  (SOLVENT OR SOLVENTS)
         129430 ORGANIC SOLVENT
                  (ORGANIC(W)SOLVENT)
L4       129430 L3 AND ORGANIC ELUENT OR ORGANIC SOLVENT

=> s l4 and chiral stationary phase
          94154 CHIRAL
             14 CHIRALS
          94157 CHIRAL
                  (CHIRAL OR CHIRALS)
          98476 STATIONARY
             18 STATIONARIES
          98491 STATIONARY
                  (STATIONARY OR STATIONARIES)
        1519838 PHASE
         322535 PHASES
        1656493 PHASE
                  (PHASE OR PHASES)
           3842 CHIRAL STATIONARY PHASE
                  (CHIRAL(W)STATIONARY(W)PHASE)
L5           60 L4 AND CHIRAL STATIONARY PHASE

=> s l5 and polysaccharide
          52643 POLYSACCHARIDE
          65010 POLYSACCHARIDES
          82450 POLYSACCHARIDE
                  (POLYSACCHARIDE OR POLYSACCHARIDES)
L6            7 L5 AND POLYSACCHARIDE

=> s l5 and starch
         141408 STARCH
           8334 STARCHES
         142319 STARCH
                  (STARCH OR STARCHES)
L7            1 L5 AND STARCH

=> dup rem l6 l7
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PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L6
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L7
L8 7 DUP REM L6 L7 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)

=> d l8 ibib hitstr abs 1-7

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:172246 CAPLUS
TITLE: Extending the range of solvents for chiral analysis using a new immobilized **polysaccharide chiral stationary phase**, CHIRALPAK IA
AUTHOR(S): Cox, Geoffrey B.; Amoss, Clinton W.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Chiral Technologies, Inc., Exton, PA, 19341, USA
SOURCE: LCGC North America (2004), (Suppl.), 32
CODEN: LNACBH; ISSN: 1527-5949
PUBLISHER: Advanstar Communications, Inc.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB A new anal. chiral column, CHIRALPAK IA, based upon a new immobilized **polysaccharide chiral stationary phase**, allows the use of many different **organic solvents** as mobile phase, mobile phase modifiers, and sample solvents.

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:655365 CAPLUS
TITLE: An immobilized **polysaccharide chiral stationary phase** for HPLC
AUTHOR(S): Amoss, Clinton W.; Coryell, Bruce; Cox, Geoffrey B.; Tachibana, Kozo; Zhang, Tong
CORPORATE SOURCE: Chiral Technologies, Inc, Exton, PA, 19341, USA
SOURCE: Abstracts of Papers, 228th ACS National Meeting, Philadelphia, PA, United States, August 22-26, 2004 (2004), ANYL-012. American Chemical Society: Washington, D. C.
CODEN: 69FTZ8
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; Meeting Abstract
LANGUAGE: English
AB A new immobilized **polysaccharide chiral stationary phase** for HPLC has recently become com. available. CHIRALPAK IA, the first in a new series of immobilized columns, builds upon the performance of the highly-successful derivatized amylosic columns that are coated on silica. Advantages of this new type of column are immediately apparent; virtually any **organic solvent** may be used in a mobile phase or sample diluent without the risk of catastrophic stationary phase dissoln. and loss. Many unique sepns. become possible with the expanded array of mobile phases. CHIRALPAK-I columns compare favorably to coated **polysaccharide** columns in terms of chromatog. efficiency, selectivity, and loadability. Coupling the excellent performance of the CHIRALPAK-I columns with their improved ruggedness and versatility gives the chiral chromatographer a new tool to solve difficult chiral separation problems.

L8 ANSWER 3 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:516845 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:78012
TITLE: **Chiral stationary phases** made from esters or carbamates of **polysaccharides** or oligosaccharides
INVENTOR(S): Duval, Raphael; Leveque, Hubert

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Chiralsep, Fr.
SOURCE: Fr. Demande, 23 pp.
CODEN: FRXXBL
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 2834227	A1	20030704	FR 2001-16933	20011227
WO 2003055594	A2	20030710	WO 2002-FR4391	20021217
WO 2003055594	A3	20031224		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 2001-16933 A 20011227

AB **Chiral stationary phases** for the chromatog. separation or concentration of organic, mineral or organo-mineral enantiomers consist of an ester or carbamate or a mixture of esters and carbamates of **polysaccharides** or oligosaccharides and a solid organic or mineral support. The support can be an organic polymer, such as polyamides, polystyrene, polyvinylalcs., polyacrylamides, polyolefins, polyvinylethers, polyalkylvinylketones, polyalkynes, polyisocyanates, polyisonitriles, polyoxiranes, polythiiranes, polyazirdines, polyesters, polythioesters, polyurethanes, polyureas, polysulfonamides, or phenol-formaldehyde resins. The support can be an inorg. material, such as titania, alumina, magnesium silicate, zeolites, diatomaceous earth, clays, silicates, or phosphates. The support material has a particle size of 1 μm to 10 mm and a pore size of 1-4000 Å. The optically active material has the general formula PS-(OZ)n with PS representing a **polysaccharide** or an oligosaccharide with at least 6 glycosidic units, n is 12-30000, and OZ represents OH, -O-C(O)-NH-R, or -O-C(O)-R with R being a C1-40-alkyl, aryl, or alkylaryl group which can be substituted by hetero atoms, such as N, S, O, P, Cl, F, Br, I, or Si. Preferably R can be Ph, tolyl, 3,5-dimethylphenyl, 4-chlorophenyl, 3,5-dichlorophenyl, or 4-tert-butylphenyl. The **polysaccharides** or oligosaccharides can be cellulose, amylose, starch, chitosan, α, β, or γ-cyclodextrins. The stationary phase is prepared by dissolving the ester or carbamate of the **polysaccharide** or oligosaccharide in a polar **organic solvent**, adding a solution or suspension of the support, followed by evaporating the solvent at about 100°C, and drying.

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 4 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:779593 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:185514
TITLE: Preparative chromatographic resolution of enantiomers using polar **organic solvents** with

polysaccharide chiral stationary phases
AUTHOR(S): Miller, L.; Orihuela, C.; Fronek, R.; Murphy, J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Chemical Sciences Department, Searle, Skokie, IL, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Chromatography, A (1999), 865(1+2), 211-226
CODEN: JCRAEY; ISSN: 0021-9673
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The preparative chromatog. resolution of racemic mixts. is rapidly becoming a standard approach for the generation of enantiomers in pharmaceutical research and development. This paper will discuss the optical resolution of numerous pharmaceutical intermediates and final products using polar **organic solvents** with **polysaccharide chiral stationary phases.** The advantages of this approach compared to more traditional mobile phases for preparative sepns. will be presented. In addition the ability to reverse elution order using polar **organic solvents** will be presented.
REFERENCE COUNT: 17 THERE ARE 17 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 5 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:660969 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:291984
TITLE: Process for the preparation of aromatic carbamoyl-substituted **polysaccharide** derivatives
INVENTOR(S): Francotte, Eric
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ciba-Geigy A.-G., Switz.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 12 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9627639	A1	19960912	WO 1996-EP732	19960222
W: AL, AM, AU, BB, BG, BR, CA, CN, CZ, EE, FI, GE, HU, IS, JP, KP, KR, LK, LR, LT, LV, MG, MK, MN, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, SG, SI, SK, TR, TT, UA, US, UZ, VN, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2214096	AA	19960912	CA 1996-2214096	19960222
AU 9649406	A1	19960923	AU 1996-49406	19960222
EP 813574	A1	19971229	EP 1996-905777	19960222
EP 813574	B1	19990519		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE				
CN 1177969	A	19980401	CN 1996-192397	19960222
AT 180265	E	19990615	AT 1996-905777	19960222
US 5948904	A	19990907	US 1997-894971	19970902
NO 9704093	A	19970905	NO 1997-4093	19970905
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CH 1995-639	19950307
			WO 1996-EP732	19960222

AB The invention relates to a process for the preparation of **polysaccharide**-N-arylcarbamates in suitable form as supports for chromatog., which process comprises adding to **polysaccharide** carbamates, which may be substituted in the aryl moiety, an

N-aryl-1-lower-alkylcarbamate-containing solution of an **organic solvent**, with vigorous stirring, until the **polysaccharide** derivative is completely dissolved and then adding thereto an aqueous solution containing a high mol. weight surfactant and, with continued stirring, removing the **organic solvent** from the emulsion so obtained and isolating the solid particles and washing and drying them. The **polysaccharide** derivs. so obtained can be used as support materials for the chromatog. separation of enantiomers.

L8 ANSWER 6 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:224606 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 118:224606
TITLE: Cellulosic **chiral stationary phase** under reversed-phase condition
AUTHOR(S): Ishikawa, A.; Shibata, T.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Daicel Chem. Ind. Ltd., Res. Cent., Himeji, 671-12, Japan
SOURCE: Journal of Liquid Chromatography (1993), 16(4), 859-78
CODEN: JLCHD8; ISSN: 0148-3919
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB **Chiral stationary phases** on **polysaccharide** esters have been mainly applied under a normal phase condition. However, there are some samples that can not be analyzed under normal phase conditions because of the solubility and the procedurees by which they are prepared The authors have established reversed-phase conditions of mobile phases to attain good chiral sepns. on cellulose-based columns. A simple mixture of water and an **organic solvent** as the mobile phase gave sufficient separation of an elec. neutral racemate. On the other hand, it was necessary to add an anionic chaotrope for the separation of a basic racemate and a small amount of a strong acid for an acidic one.

L8 ANSWER 7 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:407736 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 115:7736
TITLE: Chromatographic separation of optically-active isomers
INVENTOR(S): Sakai, Junichi; Ikeda, Kuniki; Hamazaki, Toshio; Kono, Hisashi; Ogawa, Takayuki; Matsumoto, Takashi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Yoshitomi Pharmaceutical Industries, Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 03027326	A2	19910205	JP 1989-134256	19890526
JP 07080793	B4	19950830		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1989-134256 19890526
AB Optically-active isomers are chromatog. separated using **polysaccharide** substituted-aromatic carbamate derivative as a **chiral stationary phase** and a mixture of H2O-soluble **organic solvents** and H2O or buffers containing various salts as a mobile phase. Na (±)-4-[α-hydroxy-5-(1-imidazolyl)-2-methylbenzyl]-2,5-dimethylbenzoate dihydrate was charged on a column packed with cellulose tris(3,5-dimethylphenyl)carbamate and eluted with a mixture of a

NaClO4-HClO4 buffer and MeCN, volume ratio, separation factor, and separation rate were 4.64, 1.57, and 2.68, resp.

=> log y

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	48.67	92.53

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-4.90	-4.90

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NEWS 17	AUG 27	BIOTECHABS/BIOTECHDS: Two new display fields added for legal status data from INPADOC
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NEWS EXPRESS	JULY 30 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V7.01, CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP), AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 11 AUGUST 2004
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NEWS INTER	General Internet Information
NEWS LOGIN	Welcome Banner and News Items
NEWS PHONE	Direct Dial and Telecommunication Network Access to STN
NEWS WWW	CAS World Wide Web Site (general information)

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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:51:47 ON 15 SEP 2004

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FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.21	0.21

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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 14 SEP 2004 HIGHEST RN 744786-72-9
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 14 SEP 2004 HIGHEST RN 744786-72-9

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH MAY 21, 2004

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Crossover limits have been increased. See HELP CROSSOVER for details.

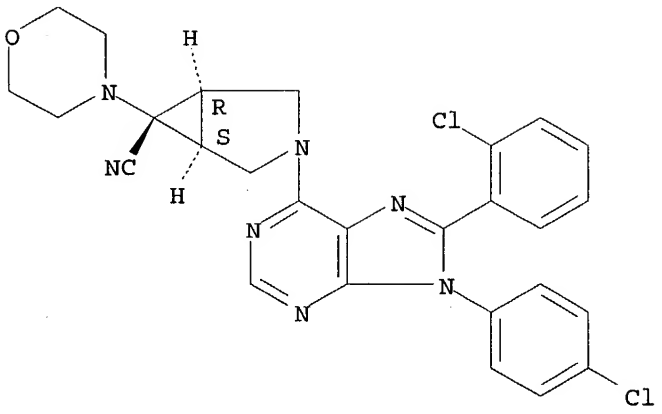
Experimental and calculated property data are now available. For more information enter HELP PROP at an arrow prompt in the file or refer to the file summary sheet on the web at:
http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/registryss.html

=> s azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane
304092 AZABICYCLO
23178 3.1.0
345895 HEXANE
L1 4504 AZABICYCLO[3.1.0]HEXANE
(AZABICYCLO(W)3.1.0(W)HEXANE)

=> d scan 1-5
'1-5' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT FOR FILE 'REGISTRY'

L1 4504 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
IN **3-Azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane-6-carbonitrile, 3-[8-(2-chlorophenyl)-9-(4-chlorophenyl)-9H-purin-6-yl]-6-(4-morpholinyl)-, (1α,5α,6α)- (9CI)**
MF C27 H23 Cl2 N7 O

Absolute stereochemistry.



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

The following are valid formats:

Substance information can be displayed by requesting individual fields or predefined formats. The predefined substance formats are: (RN = CAS Registry Number)

REG - RN
SAM - Index Name, MF, and structure - no RN
FIDE - All substance data, except sequence data
IDE - FIDE, but only 50 names
SQIDE - IDE, plus sequence data
SQIDE3 - Same as SQIDE, but 3-letter amino acid codes are used
SQD - Protein sequence data, includes RN
SQD3 - Same as SQD, but 3-letter amino acid codes are used
SQN - Protein sequence name information, includes RN

CALC - Table of calculated properties
EPROP - Table of experimental properties
PROP - EPROP and CALC

Any CA File format may be combined with any substance format to obtain CA references citing the substance. The substance formats must be cited first. The CA File predefined formats are:

ABS -- Abstract
APPS -- Application and Priority Information
BIB -- CA Accession Number, plus Bibliographic Data
CAN -- CA Accession Number
CBIB -- CA Accession Number, plus Bibliographic Data (compressed)
IND -- Index Data
IPC -- International Patent Classification
PATS -- PI, SO
STD -- BIB, IPC, and NCL

IABS -- ABS, indented, with text labels
IBIB -- BIB, indented, with text labels
ISTD -- STD format, indented

OBIB -------- AN, plus Bibliographic Data (original)
OIBIB ------- OBIB, indented with text labels

SBIB -------- BIB, no citations
SIBIB ------- IBIB, no citations

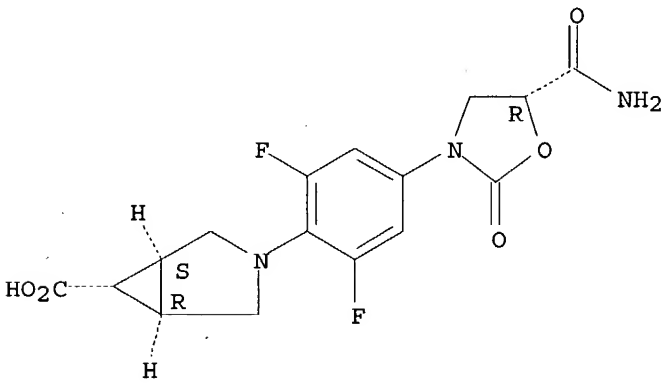
The ALL format gives FIDE BIB ABS IND RE, plus sequence data when it is available.
The MAX format is the same as ALL.
The IALL format is the same as ALL with BIB ABS and IND indented, with text labels.

For additional information, please consult the following help messages:

HELP DFIELDS -- To see a complete list of individual display fields.
HELP FORMATS -- To see detailed descriptions of the predefined formats.
HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):5

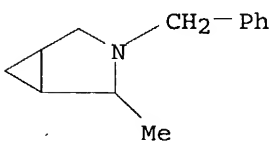
L1 4504 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
IN **3-Azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane-6-carboxylic acid, 3-[4-[(5R)-5-(aminocarbonyl)-2-oxo-3-oxazolidinyl]-2,6-difluorophenyl]-, (1R,5S)- (9CI)**
MF C16 H15 F2 N3 O5
CI COM

Absolute stereochemistry.



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

L1 4504 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
IN **3-Azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane, 2-methyl-3-(phenylmethyl)- (9CI)**
MF C13 H17 N

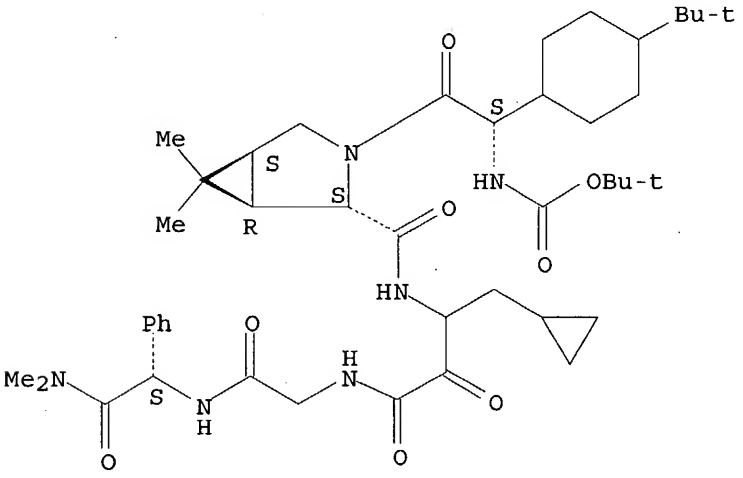


PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

L1 4504 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
IN **Glycinamide, (2S)-N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-2-[4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)cyclohexyl]glycyl-(1R,2S,5S)-6,6-dimethyl-3-azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane-2-carbonyl-β-amino-α-oxocyclopropanebutanoylglycyl-N,N-dimethyl-2-phenyl-, (2S)- (9CI)**
SQL 5
MF C44 H66 N6 O8

RELATED SEQUENCES AVAILABLE WITH SEQLINK

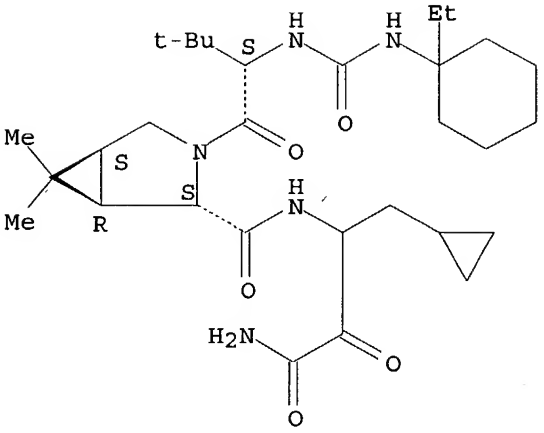
Absolute stereochemistry.



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

L1 4504 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
IN **3-Azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane-2-carboxamide, N-[3-amino-1-(cyclopropylmethyl)-2,3-dioxopropyl]-3-[(2S)-2-[[[(1-ethylcyclohexyl)amino]carbonyl]amino]-3,3-dimethyl-1-oxobutyl]-6,6-dimethyl-, (1R,2S,5S)- (9CI)**
MF C30 H49 N5 O5

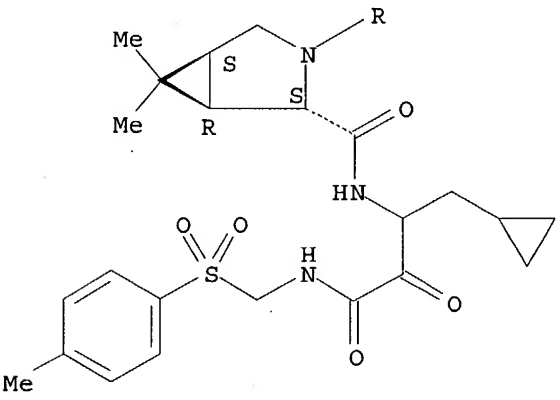
Absolute stereochemistry.

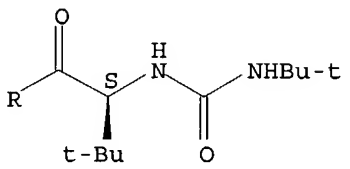


PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

L1 4504 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
IN **3-Azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane-2-carboxamide, N-[1-(cyclopropylmethyl)-3-[[[(4-methylphenyl)sulfonyl]methyl]amino]-2,3-dioxopropyl]-3-[(2S)-2-[[[(1,1-dimethylethyl)amino]carbonyl]amino]-3,3-dimethyl-1-oxobutyl]-6,6-dimethyl-, (1R,2S,5S)- (9CI)**
MF C34 H51 N5 O7 S

Absolute stereochemistry.





PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

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HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):0

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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                    14.13      14.34

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:53:25 ON 15 SEP 2004
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 15 Sep 2004  VOL 141 ISS 12
FILE LAST UPDATED: 14 Sep 2004  (20040914/ED)

  This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
  substance identification.


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L2        3284 L1

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           196 PRECESSES
           515 PRECESS
                 (PRECESS OR PRECESSES)
        195163 MAKE
        150225 MAKES
        335955 MAKE
                 (MAKE OR MAKES)
       1111009 MADE
            24 MADES
       1111029 MADE
                 (MADE OR MADES)
            31 SYTHESI?
           123 PRAPAR?
        309511 SEPARAT?
        258545 SEP
         12502 SEPS
        269880 SEP
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        430391 SEPD
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         85076 SEPG
             1 SEPGS
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        530308 SEPN
         34268 SEPNS
        547606 SEPN
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        321907 ORGANIC
                 (ORGANIC OR ORGANICS)
        876323 ORG
         13437 ORGS
        881092 ORG
                 (ORG OR ORGS)
        971308 ORGANIC
                 (ORGANIC OR ORG)
         15766 ELUENT
          4147 ELUENTS
         18311 ELUENT
                 (ELUENT OR ELUENTS)
           114 ORGANIC ELUENT
                 (ORGANIC(W)ELUENT)
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L5            0 L4 AND POLYSACCHARIDE

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                 (POLYSACCHARIDE OR POLYSACCHARIDES)
L6            3 L3 AND POLYSACCHARIDE

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PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L4
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L6
L7           13 DUP REM L4 L6 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

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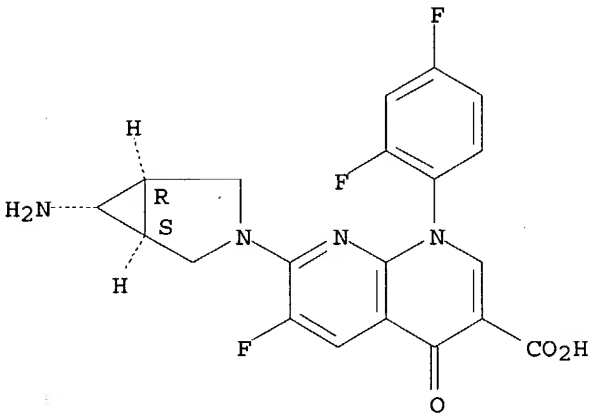
L7   ANSWER 1 OF 13  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2002:754995  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          137:268473
TITLE:                    Porous drug matrices and methods of manufacture
                          thereof
INVENTOR(S):              Straub, Julie; Altreuter, David; Bernstein, Howard;
                          Chickering, Donald E.; Khattak, Sarwat; Randall, Greg
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       Acusphere Inc., USA
SOURCE:                   U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 20 pp., Cont.-in-part of U. S.
                          6,395,300.
                          CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Patent
LANGUAGE:                 English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:   2
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.           KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.          DATE
     ---------------      ----   --------    --------------------     --------
     US 2002142050         A1    20021003    US 2002-53929            20020122
     US 6395300            B1    20020528    US 1999-433486           19991104
     US 6645528            B1    20031111    US 2000-694407           20001023
     ZA 2001010347         A     20030730    ZA 2001-10347            20011218
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:                       US 1999-136323P     P    19990527
                                             US 1999-158659P     P    19991008
                                             US 1999-433486      A2   19991104
IT   147059-72-1, Trovafloxacin
     RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
        (porous drug matrixes and methods of manufacture thereof)
RN   147059-72-1  CAPLUS
CN   1,8-Naphthyridine-3-carboxylic acid, 7-(6-amino-3-azabicyclo[3.1.0]hex-3-
```

yl)-1-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-6-fluoro-1,4-dihydro-4-oxo-, (1α,5α,6α)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

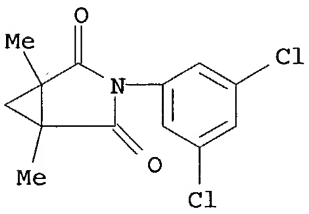
Relative stereochemistry.



AB Drugs, especially low aqueous solubility drugs, are provided in a porous matrix form, preferably microparticles, which enhances dissoln. of the drug in aqueous media. The drug matrixes preferably are **made** using a process that includes (i) dissolving a drug, preferably a drug having low aqueous solubility, in a volatile solvent to form a drug solution, (ii) combining at least one pore forming agent with the drug solution to form an emulsion, suspension, or second solution and hydrophilic or hydrophobic excipients that stabilize the drug and inhibit crystallization, and (iii) removing the volatile solvent and pore forming agent from the emulsion, suspension, or second solution to yield the porous matrix of drug. Hydrophobic or hydrophilic excipients may be selected to stabilize the drug in crystalline form by inhibiting crystal growth or to stabilize the drug in amorphous form by preventing crystallization The pore forming agent can be either a volatile liquid that is immiscible with the drug solvent or a volatile solid compound, preferably a volatile salt. In a preferred embodiment, spray drying is used to remove the solvents and the pore forming agent. The resulting porous matrix has a faster rate of dissoln. following administration to a patient, as compared to non-porous matrix forms of the drug. In a preferred embodiment, microparticles of the porous drug matrix are reconstituted with an aqueous medium and administered parenterally, or processed using standard techniques into tablets or capsules for oral administration. Thus, 5.46 g of PEG 8000, 0.545 g of prednisone, and 0.055 g of Span 40 were dissolved in 182 mL of methylene chloride. A solution of 3.27 g of ammonium bicarbonate in 18.2 mL of water was added to the **organic solution** (phase ratio 1:10) and homogenized for 5 min at 16,000 RPM. The resulting emulsion was spray dried on a benchtop spray dryer using an air-atomizing nozzle and nitrogen as the drying gas.

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:896200 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:150065
TITLE: Capillary zone electrophoresis for the determination of thiabendazole, prochloraz, and procymidone in grapes
AUTHOR(S): Rodriguez, Rafael; Boyer, Inmaculada; Font,

Guillermina; Pico, Yolanda
CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratori de Bromatologia i Toxicologia, Facultat de Farmacia, Universitat de Valencia, Valencia, Burjassot, 46100, Spain
SOURCE: Analyst (Cambridge, United Kingdom) (2001), 126(12), 2134-2138
CODEN: ANALAO; ISSN: 0003-2654
PUBLISHER: Royal Society of Chemistry
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
IT **32809-16-8**, Procymidone
RL: ANT (Analyte); POL (Pollutant); ANST (Analytical study); OCCU (Occurrence)
(capillary zone electrophoresis for determination of thiabendazole, prochloraz,
and procymidone fungicides in grapes)
RN 32809-16-8 CAPLUS
CN 3-Azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane-2,4-dione, 3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-1,5-dimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



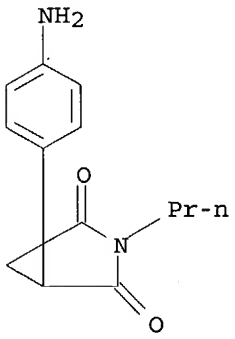
AB Capillary zone electrophoresis with UV detection was applied to the simultaneous determination of thiabendazole, prochloraz and procymidone in grapes.
Electrolyte conditions such as pH, composition and concentration of the buffer, addition
of **organic solvent** and working voltage were checked to obtain a high-performance **separation** of the three fungicides (by measurement of **separation** efficiency and resolution). The most critical parameter was the pH of the running buffer. The best **separation** was achieved in 4 mM phosphate solution at pH 3.5. The repeatability of the migration times, expressed as RSD, was <0.44%. The three peaks were completely resolved with a **separation** efficiency up to 100 000 theor. plates. Solid-phase extraction was used for the **isolation** and preconcn. of the fungicides, which provided a concentration factor of 10:1 and limits of detection lower than the maximum residue limits. The mean recoveries of the fungicides were 73.75% for thiabendazole, 41.70% for prochloraz and 92.23% for procymidone. This method was used to determine these compds. in 20 real samples taken from a local market.
REFERENCE COUNT: 36 THERE ARE 36 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:2298 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:391110
TITLE: Immobilized halogenophenylcarbamate derivatives of cellulose as novel stationary phases for enantioselective drug analysis
AUTHOR(S): Francotte, E.; Huynh, D.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Research Department, Central Technologies, NOVARTIS

Pharma AG, Basel, CH-4002, Switz.
SOURCE: Journal of Pharmaceutical and Biomedical Analysis (2001), Volume Date 2002, 27(3-4), 421-429
CODEN: JPBADA; ISSN: 0731-7085
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

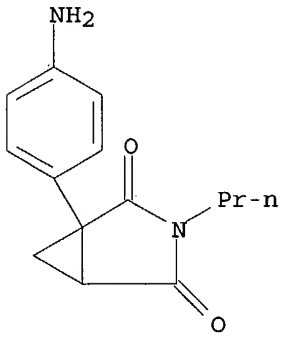
IT **93579-68-1 153408-15-2 153408-16-3**
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(resolution of drugs by HPLC using halogenophenylcarbamate cellulose derivs. as novel chiral stationary phases)

RN 93579-68-1 CAPLUS
CN 3-Azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane-2,4-dione, 1-(4-aminophenyl)-3-propyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



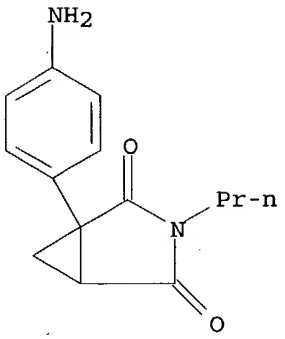
RN 153408-15-2 CAPLUS
CN 3-Azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane-2,4-dione, 1-(4-aminophenyl)-3-propyl-, (-)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Rotation (-).



RN 153408-16-3 CAPLUS
CN 3-Azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane-2,4-dione, 1-(4-aminophenyl)-3-propyl-, (+)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Rotation (+).



AB Three different halogeno-phenylcarbamate derivs. of cellulose were prepared and coated on silica gel. The coated materials were immobilized and their chiral recognition ability as chiral stationary phase (CSP) was evaluated with a set of reference racemates, including several drugs such as lormetazepam, glutethimide, and warfarin, using various mobile phase mixts. The novel phases were found to exhibit unique enantioselective properties compared with more established **polysaccharide**-based CSPs. A good resolution of all racemates could be successfully achieved on at least one of the immobilized CSPs. Moreover, it has been pointed out that selectivity may considerably vary with the composition of the mobile phase.

REFERENCE COUNT: 20 THERE ARE 20 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

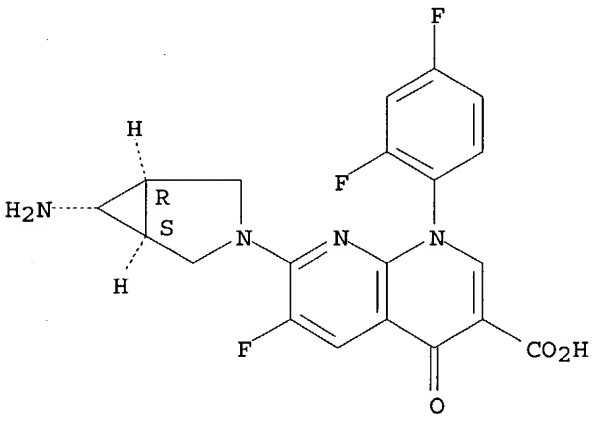
L7 ANSWER 4 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:861473 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:32972
TITLE: Porous drug matrixes containing polymers and sugars and methods of their manufacture
INVENTOR(S): Straub, Julie; Bernstein, Howard; Chickering, Donald E., III; Khatak, Sarwat; Randall, Greg
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Acusphere, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 45 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000072827	A2	20001207	WO 2000-US14578	20000525
WO 2000072827	A3	20010125		
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 6395300	B1	20020528	US 1999-433486	19991104
EP 1180020	A2	20020220	EP 2000-939365	20000525
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,				

IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO					
BR 2000010984	A	20020430	BR 2000-10984		20000525
JP 2003500438	T2	20030107	JP 2000-620939		20000525
NZ 516083	A	20030829	NZ 2000-516083		20000525
AU 768022	B2	20031127	AU 2000-54459		20000525
US 2002041896	A1	20020411	US 2001-798824		20010302
US 6610317	B2	20030826			
NO 2001005753	A	20020128	NO 2001-5753		20011126
ZA 2001010347	A	20030730	ZA 2001-10347		20011218
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1999-136323P	P	19990527
			US 1999-158659P	P	19991008
			US 1999-433486	A	19991104
			US 2000-186310P	P	20000302
			WO 2000-US14578	W	20000525

IT **147059-72-1**, Trovafloxacin
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(preparation of porous matrixes containing hydrophilic polymers and sugars for
enhancement of drug dissoln.)
RN 147059-72-1 CAPLUS
CN 1,8-Naphthyridine-3-carboxylic acid, 7-(6-amino-3-azabicyclo[3.1.0]hex-3-yl)-1-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-6-fluoro-1,4-dihydro-4-oxo-, (1α,5α,6α)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.

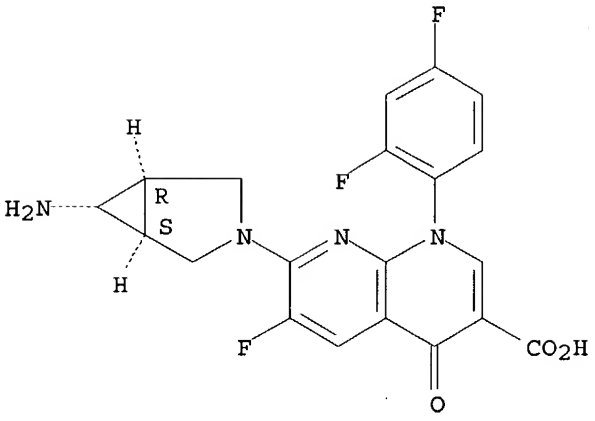


AB Drugs, especially low aqueous solubility drugs, are provided in a porous matrix form, preferably microparticles, which enhances dissoln. of the drug in aqueous media. The drug matrixes preferably are **made** using a process that includes (i) dissolving a drug, preferably a drug having low aqueous solubility, in a volatile solvent to form a drug solution, (ii) combining at least one pore forming agent with the drug solution to form an emulsion, suspension, or second solns., and (iii) removing the volatile solvent and pore forming agent from the emulsion, suspension, or second solution to yield the porous matrix of drug. The pore forming agent can be either a volatile liquid that is immiscible with the drug solvent or a volatile solid compound, preferably a volatile salt. In a preferred embodiment, spray drying is used to remove the solvents and the pore forming agent. The resulting porous matrix has a faster rate of dissoln. following administration to a patient, as compared to non-porous matrix forms of the

drug. In a preferred embodiment, microparticles of the porous drug matrix are reconstituted with an aqueous medium and administered parenterally, or processed using standard techniques into tablets or capsules for oral administration. Paclitaxel or docetaxel can be provided in a porous matrix form, which allows the drug to be formulated without solubilizing agents and administered as a bolus. For example, a nifedipine-loaded **organic solution** was prepared by dissolving 9.09 g of PEG 3350, 2.27 g of nifedipine, and 0.009 g of lecithin in 182 mL of methylene chloride. An aqueous solution was prepared by dissolving 3.27 g of NH4HCO3 and 0.91 g of PEG 3350 in 1.82 mL of water. The aqueous and **organic solns.** were homogenized and resulting emulsion was spray dried. A suspension of the porous nifedipine drug matrix was prepared in 5% dextrose solution at a concentration of 2.5 mg/mL. A bolus injection of the suspension was tolerated when administrated to dogs.

L7 ANSWER 5 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:43064 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:234217
TITLE: Increasing prevalence of multidrug-resistant Streptococcus pneumoniae in the United States
AUTHOR(S): Whitney, Cynthia G.; Farley, Monica M.; Hadler, James; Harrison, Lee H.; Lexau, Catherine; Reingold, Arthur; Lefkowitz, Lewis; Cieslak, Paul R.; Cetron, Martin; Zell, Elizabeth R.; Jorgensen, James H.; Schuchat, Anne
CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of Bacterial and Mycotic Diseases, National Center for Infectious Diseases, Atlanta, USA
SOURCE: New England Journal of Medicine (2000), 343(26), 1917-1924
CODEN: NEJMAG; ISSN: 0028-4793
PUBLISHER: Massachusetts Medical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
IT **147059-72-1**, Trovafloxacin
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(increasing prevalence of multidrug-resistant Streptococcus pneumoniae in the United States)
RN 147059-72-1 CAPLUS
CN 1,8-Naphthyridine-3-carboxylic acid, 7-(6-amino-3-azabicyclo[3.1.0]hex-3-yl)-1-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-6-fluoro-1,4-dihydro-4-oxo-, (1α,5α,6α)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Relative stereochemistry.

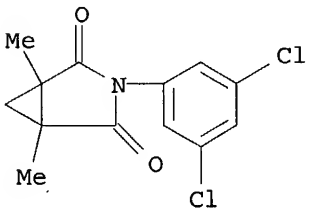


AB Background The emergence of drug-resistant strains of bacteria has complicated treatment decisions and may lead to treatment failures. Methods We examined data on invasive pneumococcal disease in patients identified from 1995 to 1998 in the Active Bacterial Core Surveillance program of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Pneumococci that had a high level of resistance or had intermediate resistance according to the definitions of the National Committee for Clin. Laboratory Stds. were defined as "resistant" for this anal. Results During 1998, 4013 cases of invasive Streptococcus pneumoniae disease were reported (23 cases per 100,000 population); **isolates** were available for 3475 (87 percent). Overall, 24 percent of **isolates** from 1998 were resistant to penicillin. The proportion of **isolates** that were resistant to penicillin was highest in Georgia (33 percent) and Tennessee (35 percent), in children under five years of age (32 percent, vs. 21 percent for persons five or more years of age), and in whites (26 percent, vs. 22 percent for blacks). Penicillin-resistant **isolates** were more likely than susceptible **isolates** to have a high level of resistance to other antimicrobial agents. Serotypes included in the 7-valent conjugate and 23-valent pneumococcal **polysaccharide** vaccines accounted for 78 percent and 88 percent of penicillin-resistant strains, resp. Between 1995 and 1998 (during which period 12,045 **isolates** were collected), the proportion of **isolates** that were resistant to three or more classes of drugs increased from 9 percent to 14 percent; there also were increases in the proportions of **isolates** that were resistant to penicillin (from 21 percent to 25 percent), cefotaxime (from 10 percent to 14 percent), meropenem (from 10 percent to 16 percent), erythromycin (from 11 percent to 15 percent), and trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole (from 25 percent to 29 percent). The increases in the frequency of resistance to other antimicrobial agents occurred exclusively among penicillin-resistant **isolates.** Conclusions Multidrug-resistant pneumococci are common and are increasing. Because a limited number of serotypes account for most infections with drug-resistant strains, the new conjugate vaccines offer protection against most drug-resistant strains of S. pneumoniae.

REFERENCE COUNT: 40 THERE ARE 40 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 6 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:437157 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:173326
TITLE: Determination and identification of metabolites of the fungicides Iprodione and Procymidone in compost

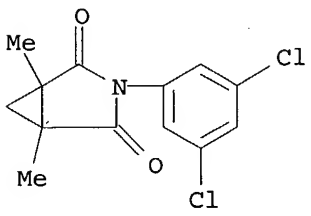
AUTHOR(S): Vanni, A.; Gamberini, R.; Calabria, A.; Nappi, P.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dipartimento di Chimica Analitica, Universita di Torino, Turin, 10125, Italy
SOURCE: Chemosphere (2000), 41(9), 1431-1439
CODEN: CMSHAF; ISSN: 0045-6535
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
IT **32809-16-8D**, Procymidone, metabolites
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); MFM (Metabolic formation); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative)
(determination and identification of metabolites of procymidone in compost)
RN 32809-16-8 CAPLUS
CN 3-Azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane-2,4-dione, 3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-1,5-dimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



AB The main metabolites formed from Iprodione and Procymidone during the composting process have been **isolated** and identified by HPLC-DAD-MSD. After addition of the fungicides to the composting pile, the reaction of the two analytes and the formation of their degradation products for eight months were determined The nature of the metabolites was verified by comparison with those hypothesized in the literature and by comparison with the behavior of an abiotic process in aqueous acetonitrile pH 6 and at 35°C. After taking into account the different kinetic behaviors of the fungicides on degradation in compost and hydro-**organic soln** ., breakdown pathways are proposed for biodegrdn.
REFERENCE COUNT: 25 THERE ARE 25 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 7 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:514098 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:148902
TITLE: Extracted amounts by solid-phase microextraction: a realistic approach to the partition coefficient K
AUTHOR(S): Urruty, Louise; Montury, Michel
CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratoire de Physico et Toxico Chimie des Systemes Naturels, Equipe Perigourdine de Chimie Appliquee, Universite Bordeaux 1 - CNRS (ESA 5472), Perigueux, 24001, Fr.
SOURCE: Journal of Chromatographic Science (1999), 37(8), 277-282
CODEN: JCHSBZ; ISSN: 0021-9665
PUBLISHER: Preston Publications
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
IT **32809-16-8**, Procymidone
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(solid-phase microextn. for water anal. and implications for realistic approach to partition coefficient)

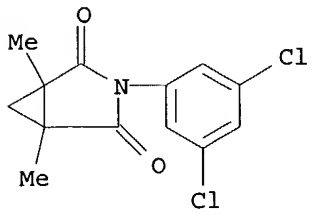
RN 32809-16-8 CAPLUS
CN 3-Azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane-2,4-dione, 3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-1,5-dimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



AB Because of its numerous advantages, the solventless solid-phase microextn. (SPME) sampling method coupled with an efficient chromatog. technique is used more and more to develop new anal. methods pertaining to organic mols. at low concentration in aqueous solns., especially in the field of environmental chemical In a usual anal. procedure, the amount of analyte extracted by the fiber need not be determined, because the quantitation step of the anal. is mainly achieved using SPME external calibration. For some purposes, however, the determination of the partition coefficient K relative to a particular fiber for a specific analyte (for example) has to be calculated with accuracy. The traditional method consists of determining the response coefficient of the detector used for the analyte through a direct-injection calibration curve **made** from standard solns. in **organic solvents** and reporting it with the signal observed for the anal. sample. For the same goal, a depletion experiment method is suggested that consists of running several SPMEs from the same standard sample with the same conditions and then fitting the resulting data into an exptl. regression curve, the exponential coefficient of which affords an absorption coefficient characteristic of the fiber/analyte system in a defined work-up. This self-calibrating method is revealed to be much more accurate than the previous one. Four pesticides in water solution were chosen to exemplify this study. (c) 1999 Preston Publications.
REFERENCE COUNT: 21 THERE ARE 21 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

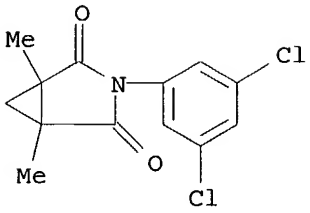
L7 ANSWER 8 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:394230 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:213305
TITLE: Automated one-step supercritical fluid extraction and clean-up system for the analysis of pesticide residues in fatty matrices
AUTHOR(S): Hopper, Marvin L.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Total Diet and Pesticide Research Center, US Food and Drug Administration, Lenexa, KS, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Chromatography, A (1999), 840(1), 93-105
CODEN: JCRAEY; ISSN: 0021-9673
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
IT **32809-16-8**, Procymidone
RL: ANT (Analyte); POL (Pollutant); ANST (Analytical study); OCCU (Occurrence)
(automated one-step supercrit. fluid extraction and clean-up system for the

anal. of pesticide residues in fatty matrixes)
RN 32809-16-8 CAPLUS
CN 3-Azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane-2,4-dione, 3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-1,5-dimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



AB An automated supercrit. fluid extraction and in-line clean-up system has been developed for organochlorine and organophosphate pesticide residues contained in fats. This procedure utilizes supercrit. carbon dioxide modified with 3% acetonitrile at 27.58 MPa and 60°C to extract and **sep.** the pesticide residues from the fat on a C1 bonded phase preparative column at 95°C. The automated C1 system recovers 86 of 117 nonpolar to moderately polar organochlorine and organophosphate pesticides from fats. Ten of the 31 pesticides not recovered through the system are not recovered through the conventional clean-up sorbent, Florisil. Pesticide residues can be **separated** from 0.68 g of butter fat and 0.67 g corn oil, resulting in 2.9 mg of butterfat and 2.1 mg corn oil residue co-eluting into the pesticide fraction. Also, this integrated method can extract and clean-up a 5 g sample of fatty foods containing <18% fat and 70% moisture. The automated C1 system is reproducible and the amount of co-extracted sample residue in the pesticide fraction yields results comparable to the current methodol., which uses **organic solvent** extraction and gel permeation chromatog., along with a final Florisil column clean-up step. This automated C1 system simplifies the extraction and clean-up step while reducing solvent usage and hazardous waste.
REFERENCE COUNT: 14 THERE ARE 14 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

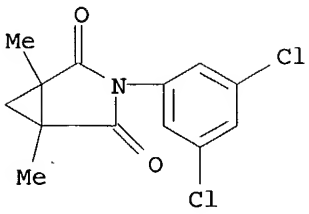
L7 ANSWER 9 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:416567 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:148175
TITLE: Supercritical fluid extraction of pesticides from meat: a systematic approach for optimization
AUTHOR(S): Juhler, Rene K.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Food Research and Nutrition, Danish Veterinary and Food Administration, Soborg, 2860, Den.
SOURCE: Analyst (Cambridge, United Kingdom) (1998), 123(7), 1551-1556
CODEN: ANALAO; ISSN: 0003-2654
PUBLISHER: Royal Society of Chemistry
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
IT **32809-16-8**, Procymidone
RL: ANT (Analyte); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); ANST (Analytical study); PROC (Process)
(optimization of supercrit. fluid extraction of pesticides from meat)
RN 32809-16-8 CAPLUS
CN 3-Azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane-2,4-dione, 3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-1,5-dimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



AB A method for quantification of pesticide residues in meat and fatty matrixes was developed using supercrit. fluid extraction (SFE). The SFE method allows selective extraction of residues and subsequent gas chromatog. anal. without further clean-up. Quantification was done by GC using nitrogen-phosphorus detection and electron capture detection. Initial method development was **made** using organophosphorus pesticides (OPPs). The dependence of fat and OPP residue recovery on supercrit. fluid d., temperature, flow rate and extraction time was investigated through a reduced factorial design. Since temperature and d. were found to have pronounced effect on the recovery of OPPs these extraction parameters were studied using a new arbitrary measure for co-extractability. An optimization score was established as relative pesticide recovery subtracted by relative fat recovery. Using this algorithm a response plane was modelled varying the primary factors temperature and d. The applicability of this approach and the algorithm was verified. The polarity range covered by the SFE method was demonstrated using OPPs: chlorpyrifos, chlorpyrifos-Me, malathion, pirimifos-Me and prothiofos. Additionally the final method was evaluated using four pesticides that are not OPPs: carbofuran, phorate, procymidone and vinclozolin. All pesticides showed good recovery (78-95%), and limits of detection (0.01-0.03 mg/kg) and limits of determination (0.01-0.05 mg/kg) meet the requirements set by the European Council (Directive 96/33/EEC). Compared to traditional methods based on **organic solvent** extraction, the SFE method is fast, less labor intensive, uses smaller amts. of potentially harmful solvents and has the potential to be fully automated.

REFERENCE COUNT: 62 THERE ARE 62 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 10 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:26313 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:94610
TITLE: Analysis of pesticide residues in vegetables by gas capillary chromatography
AUTHOR(S): Miliadis, George E.; Malatou, Panayota T.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Pesticide Residues Laboratory, Benaki Phytopathological Institute, Kifissia, 14561, Greece
SOURCE: International Journal of Environmental Analytical Chemistry (1998), 70(1-4), 29-36
CODEN: IJEAA3; ISSN: 0306-7319
PUBLISHER: Gordon & Breach Science Publishers
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
IT **32809-16-8**, Procymidone
RL: ANT (Analyte); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study)
(anal. of pesticide residues in vegetables by gas capillary chromatog.)
RN 32809-16-8 CAPLUS
CN 3-Azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane-2,4-dione, 3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-1,5-dimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



AB A multiresidue anal. of 39 pesticides has been developed, as a rapid screening method for pesticide residues in vegetable samples. Gas chromatog. with (a) cold on column injection, DB-608 megabore column and nitrogen-phosphorus detection (NPD) and (b) splitless injection, SE-52 capillary column and electron capture detection (ECD) was employed for the **separation** and identification of 15 compds. sensitive to NPD and 24 sensitive to ECD. The extraction methods included blending of small sample quantity with **organic solvent**, filtration and concentration The method's accuracy and precision were assessed in tomato matrix. Twelve target compds., that are mainly used in the tomato cultivation in Greece, were selected from the 39 pesticides for this purpose, 6 of them sensitive to NPD and 6 sensitive to ECD. The recovery values for the NPD-sensitive compds. were 92.0-108.5% with relative standard deviations 0.6-8.4%, while recoveries for the ECD-sensitive compds. were 82.9-97.8% with relative standard deviations 0.81-14.8%. The estimated limits of detection for all studied compds. were between 0.001 and 0.01 mg/kg.

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

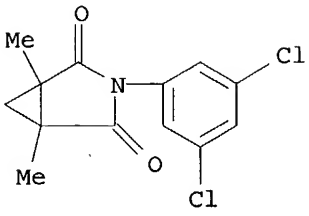
L7 ANSWER 11 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:544597 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 109:144597
TITLE: Methacrylate-containing fungicidal composition for trees
INVENTOR(S): Odor, Zoltan; Vajna, Laszlo; Hajos, Ferenc, Mrs.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Novenyvedelmi Kutato Intezet, Hung.
SOURCE: Hung. Teljes, 27 pp.
CODEN: HUXXBU
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Hungarian
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
HU 41588	A2	19870528	HU 1984-2909	19840730

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: HU 1984-2909 19840730

IT **32809-16-8**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(fungicidal composition containing Me methacrylate and)

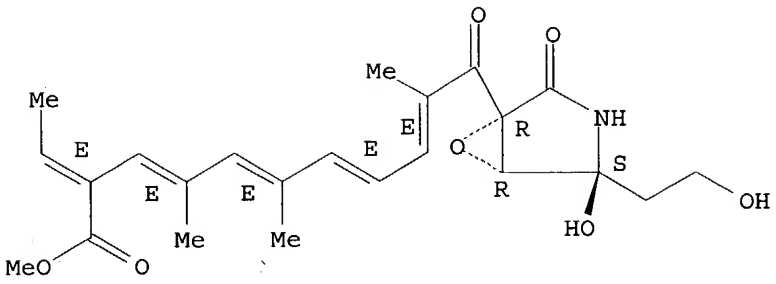
RN 32809-16-8 CAPLUS
CN 3-Azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane-2,4-dione, 3-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-1,5-dimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



AB Fungicidal compns. for application to the wood or bark of trees are prepared by contacting an active ingredient with an alkyl methacrylate preferably Me methacrylate, in the presence of a crosslinking inhibitor, under energy supply, followed by admixing with a resin and/or wax (10-300% of the active ingredient) optionally in the presence of an **organic solvent.** A composition comprised triadimefon 6, Me methacrylate 20, hydroquinone 4, resin solution in gasoline 28, Al pigment 10, Aerosil-380 5, Co naphthenate 0.1, silicone lacquer 19.86 and TiO2 7% by weight The composition was prepared by heating a mixture of triadimefon, Me methacrylate and hydroquinone at 110° for 1 h, and then adding the other components. The resin was prepared by refluxing a mixture of 100 kg sunflower oil, 40 kg pentaerythritol, 55 kg phthalic acid and 8 kg xylene at 220°, for 4 h, followed by the addition of 180 parts gasoline. The composition inhibited the in vitro growth of Cryptosporiopsis corticola, C. malicorticis, Diplodia and Eutypa armeniacae, **isolated** from fruit trees.

L7 ANSWER 12 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:592376 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 107:192376
TITLE: Standardized high-performance liquid chromatography of 182 mycotoxins and other fungal metabolites based on alkylphenone retention indexes and UV-VIS spectra (diode array detection)
AUTHOR(S): Frisvad, Jens; Thrane, Ulf
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Biotechnol., Tech. Univ. Denmark, Lyngby, DK-2800, Den.
SOURCE: Journal of Chromatography (1987), 404(1), 195-214
CODEN: JOCRAM; ISSN: 0021-9673
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
IT **79748-81-5**, Fusarin C
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(HPLC and TLC determination of)
RN 79748-81-5 CAPLUS
CN 3,5,7,9-Undecatetraenoic acid, 2-ethylidene-11-[(1R,4S,5R)-4-hydroxy-4-(2-hydroxyethyl)-2-oxo-6-oxa-3-azabicyclo[3.1.0]hex-1-yl]-4,6,10-trimethyl-11-oxo-, methyl ester, (2E,3E,5E,7E,9E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry as shown.



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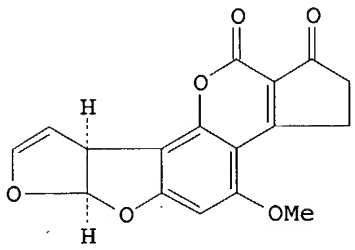


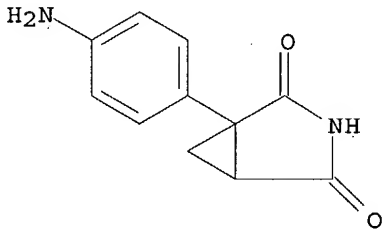
I

AB A general standardized method for the anal. of mycotoxins and other fungal secondary metabolites was developed, based on HPLC with an alkylphenone retention index and photodiode-array detection combined with TLC in 2 different eluents. Each fungal secondary metabolite is characterized by its bracketed alkylphenone retention time index, its UV-VIS absorption maximum and its retardation factors relative to griseofulvin in 2 TLC eluents. This system is effective for the comparison of chemotaxonomic data in different labs. and for a precise identification of fungi based on **organic solvent** exts. of fungal cultures. All important groups of mycotoxins and other fungal secondary metabolites could be detected in the HPLC system described and data are listed for 182 metabolites. The fungal secondary metabolites **separated** and characterized include aflatoxin B1 (I), B2, G1 and G2, ochratoxin A, citrinin, penicillin acid, viomellein, penitrem A, patulin, sterigmatocystin, alternariol, tenuazonic acid, trichothecenes, roquefortines, fusarin C, zearalenone, PR-toxin, citreoviridin, viridicatumtoxin, verruculogen, rugulosin, cyclopiazonic acid, penicillin G, and many other alkaloids, polyketides, and terpenes.

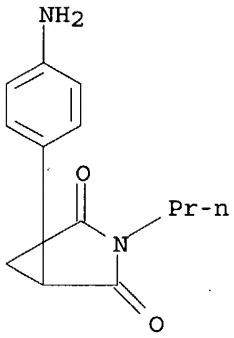
L7 ANSWER 13 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:17223 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 104:17223
TITLE: Chromatographic resolution of racemates on chiral stationary phases. I. Influence of the supramolecular structure of cellulose triacetate
AUTHOR(S): Francotte, Eric; Wolf, Romain M.; Lohmann, Dieter; Mueller, Rudolf
CORPORATE SOURCE: Cent. Res. Lab., Ciba-Geigy A.-G., Basel, Switz.
SOURCE: Journal of Chromatography (1985), 347(1), 25-37
CODEN: JOCRAM; ISSN: 0021-9673
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

IT **86215-68-1 93579-68-1**
RL: ANST (Analytical study)
(resolution of, by liquid chromatog. on cellulose triacetate, stationary phase supramol. structure effect on)

RN 86215-68-1 CAPLUS
CN 3-Azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane-2,4-dione, 1-(4-aminophenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 93579-68-1 CAPLUS
CN 3-Azabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane-2,4-dione, 1-(4-aminophenyl)-3-propyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



AB The influence of the supramol. structure of cellulose triacetate (CTA) on the chromatog. resolution of several racemates was investigated in detail. The best optical resolution power was displayed by the crystallog. form CTA I, obtained by the heterogeneous acetylation of microcryst. cellulose. Enhancing the crystallinity of CTA I (by annealing) had a neg. influence on its **separation** power. The other crystallog. modification of cellulose triacetate, CTA II, in general yielded poor optical resolns. Models for different possible interaction mechanisms between the racemates and the optically active polymer are discussed on the basis of exptl. results. The inclusion of low-mol.-weight chiral mols. into a specific spatial arrangement of the glucose units of the **polysaccharide** chains is proposed as a prerequisite for the chiral discrimination process.

=> log y

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	92.26	106.60

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION